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FULFILLMENT OF BULGARIAN ECONOMIC PLANS  
DURING FIRST HALF OF 1951

FIRST QUARTER PLAN OF 1951 -- Sofia, Izgreve, 24 Apr 51

The following data have been released by the Central Statistical Office  
of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Fulfillment of Industrial Plan

The total volume of industrial production during the first quarter of  
1951 amounted to 99.6 percent of the goal set for that period (excluding local  
industry).

The degree to which each ministry and department succeeded in carrying  
out its plan is indicated in the following table:

	Plan Fulfillment 1st Qu 51 in %	1st Qu 51 in % of 1st Qu 50
Ministry of Electrification	100.3	131.8
Ministry of Industry	97.4	128.9
Ministry of Supply and Food Industry	104.4	116.7
Ministry of Forests	96.2	125
Ministry of Transportation	106.5	122.3
Industrial Enterprises of Central Cooperative Federation	100.8	173.3
Industrial Enterprises of Sofia People's Soviet	115.5	113.3
Industrial Enterprise of Main Di- rectorate of Radiofication	105	144.5

During the first quarter of 1951, actual production of the following com-  
modities considerably exceeded their respective quotas: black coal, iron,  
copper, and pyrite ores, construction lumber, sheet iron, steam boilers, trans-  
formers, power equipment, cast-iron products, nails, picks, axes, spades, house-  
hold ware, beds, chairs, coke, carbide, carpenter's glue, concrete pipe, cloth  
shoes, paper, cotton cloth, cotton and woolen knitted goods, meat, vegetable  
seed oils, yellow cheese, etc.

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Certain ministries, however, did not succeed in filling their quotas for all types of goods. For example, the Ministry of Industry did not deliver its quotas of cement, agricultural machinery, roof drain pipes, woolen cloth, etc. The Ministry of Electrification did not meet its quotas for electric meters, bulbs, enamel-insulated wire, etc. The Ministry of Forests did not fully realize its plan for the transportation of construction lumber. The Central Cooperative Federation did not fulfill the objectives set for milk processing, etc.

These shortcomings are due to a number of weaknesses permitted by the ministries, such as improper distribution of raw materials among the enterprises, inadequate measures for efficient exploitation of existing power plants, and failure to effect economies in the use of raw and other materials. In spite of certain improvements over past performances, some ministries allowed the quality of certain products to decline. Among these are various kinds of cloth, shoes, rubber products, etc.

#### Volume of Industrial Production

The total volume of industrial production, excluding the output of local industry, for the first quarter of 1951 has increased 25 percent over the corresponding period of 1950. The volume of production of some of the more important industrial products is as follows:

	1st Qu 51 in % of 1st Qu 50
Electric power	125.7
Black coal	120.1
Iron rods for reinforced concrete	179.8
Steam boilers	257.1
Internal-combustion engines	119.6
Tractor plows	113.6
Threshers	166.7
Horseshoes	175.2
Horseshoe nails	160.2
Electric pumps	109.2
Mineral oils	120.8
Carbide	200
Soap	120.3
Cement	119.6
Plate glass	131.9
Tires	103
Cloth shoes	213.3
Planks	148.4
Tie beams	157
Paper	108.9
Cotton cloth	144.7
Woolen cloth	107.5
Hemp and linen cloth	201.8
Knitted goods	118.5
Woolen knitted goods	112
Hard untanned hides	137.3
Leather	160.4
Shoes with rubber and leather soles	180.8
Flour	139.8
Rice	242.9
Vegetable-seed oils	142.6
Baled tobacco	133.3

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Agriculture

The agricultural segment of the economy underwent a number of improvements during the first quarter of 1951. The cleaning and disinfecting of seeds, the timely repair of agricultural equipment and the carrying out of spring sowing were better organized. The People's Soviets played a more active role in the execution of these endeavors. By 18 April 1951, spring sowing quotas for the more important crops were fulfilled in the degree indicated below:

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Entire Country</u> (%)	<u>Farm Workers'</u> <u>Cooperatives</u> (%)	<u>State Farms</u> (%)
Wheat	106.4	118.1	113.7
Rye	100.4	117.6	--
Barley	110.9	124.8	107.6
Oats	105.3	114.7	98
Vetch	84.5	96.3	99.1
Sunflower	102.1	111.4	100.2
Soybeans	93.3	101.9	50
Hemp	83	93.2	90.4
Alfalfa	68.9	71.4	90.1
Sugar beets	100.7	108	99.6

During the first quarters of 1951, additional shipments of agricultural machinery were received from the USSR. By 31 March 1951, the number of tractors at MTS had increased to 113.7 percent and the number on state farms to 110.9 percent of the corresponding figures for the same date last year.

With reference to planned objectives, the following work has been accomplished: plowing with tractors from MTS, 176 percent; soil preparation, 112 percent; and sowing, 89 percent.

During the first quarter of 1951, MTS performed 21.7 percent more field work than during the same period last year. New agricultural methods were introduced. The plan for improving the crops with chemical fertilizers and barn manure has been fulfilled 100 percent. Of the total area in need of weeding, 60 percent has been cleared. The campaign for the weeding of crops continues.

Favorable conditions have been created for a good crop as a result of the satisfactory fulfillment of the plans for deep autumn plowing, autumn sowing, spring sowing, the introduction of new agricultural methods, and the fight against weeds and pests.

Transportation

Railroad transport measured in ton-kilometers for the first quarter of 1951 was 103.2 percent. This represents an increase of 25.3 percent over the figure for the first quarter of 1950. On an average, the 24-hour loading of railroad cars has been increased 19.8 percent in comparison with the figure for the first quarter of 1950. The time required to unload railroad cars has been reduced.

Transport of goods by water was fulfilled 115 percent and the number of passengers thus conveyed was 105.3 percent. In comparison with the first quarter of 1950, the transportation of goods increased 80.9 percent and of passengers 47.7 percent.

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For the first quarter of 1951, motor transport of goods was fulfilled 112.4 percent and that of passengers 104.8 percent. In comparison with the figures for the same period last year, the transport of goods increased 50.1 percent and of passengers 12.1 percent.

#### Capital Construction

The development of capital construction continued in the first quarter of 1951. In comparison with the first quarter of the previous year 1.6 times more state and cooperative buildings were erected. For example, construction work under the auspices of the Ministry of Electrification increased 2.6 times during this quarter, that of the Ministry of Industry 1.6 times and that of the Ministry of Agriculture 2.2 times, etc.

However, certain ministries and departments did not take adequate measures for the preparation of estimates, were late in concluding the necessary contracts, and did not manage to make use of the favorable conditions at the very beginning of the quarter.

#### Turnover of Retail Goods

More consumers' goods were allotted for the needs of the population in the first quarter of 1951 than in the corresponding quarter of 1950. The increased availability of the more important items is reflected in the following table:

	1st Qu 51 in % of 1st Qu 50
Flour	107.5
Rice	112.2
Macaroni and noodles	186.6
Vegetable fats	176.4
Lard	160.7
Butter	609
Meat products	267.8
Canned vegetables	163.1
Marmalades, preserves, jellies	118.9
Wine	118.4
Raki	156.9
Woolen cloth	144.8
Ready-made clothing	324
Footwear	216.3
Cloth footwear	193.9
Soap	119.4
Window glass	167.7
Cement	107.4
Beams	260.2

In the first quarter of 1951, Bulgarian socialist trade entered a new stage of development. The rationing of industrial products was abandoned, and free trade at uniform prices fixed by the state was introduced. This was made possible because the production goals set by the Five-Year Plan for 1949 and 1950 were surpassed and because the government and the party were determined to increase the volume of consumers' goods for the purpose of satisfying the needs of the population.

#### Labor

In the first quarter of 1951, the number of workers and employees in industry, transportation, and communications increased 4.1 percent over the first quarter of 1950. During the same period, the wage fund for these workers and employees increased 9.8 percent. Worker's wages increased on the average 6.1 percent.

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Labor productivity of industrial workers increased 13.2 percent in the first quarter of 1951 over the first quarter of 1950. Introduction of the graduated piece-work wage system, and its extension and application in the more important branches of industry, has created conditions favorable for increasing labor productivity and for the further improvement of the material and cultural standards of workers.

#### Culture, Education and Sanitation

In the first quarter of 1951, a total of 1,339 young specialists were graduated from higher educational institutions; of whom 200 were engineers and technicians, 215 were agricultural specialists, 313 were economics majors, and 611 were teachers, etc. The plan for circulation of books published during the first quarter of 1951, was fulfilled 122.6 percent. The plan for the building of motion-picture theaters was fulfilled 113.6 percent and the plan for their seating capacity 143.1 percent.

Thanks to the great concern of the government for public health, free medical service has been made available to everybody. The capacity of hospitals and sanatoriums to accommodate patients was increased. In the first quarter of 1951, the number of beds increased 21.7 percent in comparison with the first quarter of 1950.

SECOND QUARTER PLAN OF 1951 -- Sofia, Izgrev, 28 Jul 51

#### Increase in Production and Fulfillment of Industrial Plan

The total volume of industrial production (not including local industry) during the second quarter of 1951, in comparison with the second quarter of 1950, has increased 14.5 percent; and the volume of industrial production during the first half of 1951 is 19.3 percent more than the production during the same period of 1950. In spite of this considerable increase in industrial production, the plan for the second quarter was not fulfilled by certain ministries and the plan as a whole was fulfilled only 98.6 percent.

According to ministries and departments, the increase in industrial production and the plan fulfillment during the second quarter of 1951, is as follows:

	2d Qu 51 in % of 2d Qu 50	Plan Fulfillment 2d Qu 51 in %
Ministry of Electrification	121.9	95.8
Ministry of Industry	117.5	97.4
Ministry of Supply and Food Industry	115.1	99.1
Ministry of Forests	101.9	106.7
Ministry of Transportation	119.2	101.8
Industrial Enterprises of Central Cooperative Federation	127.9	90.4
Industrial Enterprises of Sofia People's Soviet	135.2	115.3

Fulfillment of plan and development of production of principal industrial products are as follows:

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	2d Qu 51 in % of 2d Qu 50	Plan Fulfillment 2d Qu 51 in %
Electric power	121.3	92.8
Black coal	106.4	100.7
Ores	146.0	101.7
Iron rods for reinforced concrete	141.6	93.2
Sheet iron	313.8	118.0
Threshers	287.2	135.0
Reapers	235.8	125.0
Mineral oils	134.2	124.1
Aniline dyes	155.8	115.2
Cement	105.1	105.8
Plate glass	304.2	98.0
Plywood	111.9	117.2
Veneer	188.4	178.1
Paper	107.2	105.0
Cotton yarn	120.5	101.1
Leather	113.5	97.0
Electric light bulbs	102.7	79.8
Soap	158.6	111.2
Porcelain houseware	207.6	86.2
Cotton cloth	107.6	102.1
Woolen cloth	100.6	97.7
Hemp and linen cloth	138.3	110.7
Cotton and knitted goods	221.3	104.7
Shoes with leather soles	158.1	66.8
Cloth shoes	118.1	100.2
Meat	130.3	96.1
Meat products	201.7	103.1
Vegetable oils	104.0	101.3
Cheese	120.1	88.1
Canned vegetables	174.1	118.0
Canned fruit	158.9	73.8

In spite of a certain number of weaknesses which persisted during this quarter, Bulgarian industry has considerably enlarged the variety of goods manufactured and has achieved certain successes in the improvement of the quality of production.

In the electrical industry alone, more than 30 new products have been introduced and have gone into production.

In contrast to this, the Ministry of Electrification did not fulfill the plan for electric power and metal processing. The Ministry of Industry did not fulfill the plan for metallurgy, metal processing, and agricultural machine building. The Ministry of Supply did not fulfill the plan for food and chemical industries. The Central Cooperative Federation did not fulfill the plan for the delicatessen industry. Thus these ministries and departments deprived the national economy of a number of important products.

#### Agriculture

The plan for spring sowing was fulfilled in a satisfactory manner, especially for wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, oil-producing flax, cotton, tobacco, and a number of other vegetables and industrial crops. For example, the enlarged plan for sowing cotton was fulfilled by the prescribed time. Early tomatoes and other vegetables were planted in due time, and thus the market was adequately supplied. By means of correct seed selection, excellent yields were obtained from a number of crops important to the national economy.

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Concerning the principal crops, the sowing plans of farm workers' cooperatives and state farms have been fulfilled in a more satisfactory manner than those of private farmers.

Modern agricultural methods were applied on a large scale, especially with regard to weeding and insect control. The plan for the operation of tractors was fulfilled as follows: spring plowing 221 percent, sowing 138 percent, and cultivation 148.7 percent. The satisfactory work of farm workers' cooperatives and private farmers assured a rich harvest of grains, fodder, and industrial crops.

#### Transportation

The plan for transporting goods by rail during the second quarter of 1951 has been fulfilled in ton-kilometers by 101.2 percent. This represents an increase of 15.1 percent in comparison with the second quarter of 1950.

The plan for average 24-hour loading of freight cars has been fulfilled by 102.8 percent. This represents an increase of 16.5 percent in comparison with the average 24-hour loading of freight cars during the second quarter of 1950.

The turn-around time of freight cars during the second quarter of this year has been reduced 10 percent in comparison with the figure prescribed by the plan.

The plan for goods transported by water has been fulfilled in ton-kilometers 136.7 percent. This represents an increase of 39.5 percent compared with the figure for the second quarter of 1950.

The plan for goods transported by motor vehicles in ton-kilometers has been fulfilled 115.4 percent during the second quarter of 1951. This represents an increase of 31.7 percent over the figure for the second quarter of 1950.

#### Capital Construction

During the second quarter of 1951, altogether 1.6 times more capital investments in building have been made as compared with the same period in 1950. Of these, 1.6 times more capital was used for erecting dams; 2 times more for heavy industry; 3 times more for agriculture; 2.7 times more for trade; and 2 times more for housing.

The plan for the building of the "Stalin" Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant has been fulfilled 110.8 percent; the "Georgi Dimitrov" Dam, 109.5 percent; the spinning mill, 107.3 percent; and the Makotsevo-Vazovgrad railroad line, 122.6 percent.

The Brushlyan irrigation system was put into operation, and agriculture was supplied with 550 combines. During the first half of 1951, agriculture was supplied with an additional 30,000 horsepower in tractors and received other agricultural machines costing more than 4 billion leva.

#### Retail Turnover of Goods

During the second quarter of 1951 the expansion of Bulgarian trade continued. During this quarter, as compared with the same quarter of the previous year, more goods for the needs of the population were put on the market. This is expressed in percentages as follows:

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	2d Qu 51 in % of 2d Qu 50
Vegetable fats	158.6
Macaroni and noodles	136.9
Rice	382.2
Meat	111.8
Fish	131.1
Canned meat	160.6
Fresh vegetables	118.5
Canned vegetables	117.2
Fresh fruit	181.7
Marmalades and preserves	149.9
Shoes	164.4
Cloth shoes	171.3
Black coal	106.7
Soap	112.4
Caustic soda	194.2

Internal trade was marked by outstanding achievements during the second quarter of 1951. The endeavors to supply the population with higher grade and more varied goods received further impulse. The network of commercial establishments is operating under improved conditions. The network of model shops and specialized shops, especially in the larger cities, has been enlarged.

In spite of this, there are serious defects in the activities of the Ministry of Internal Trade and the Central Cooperative Federation. The commercial establishments did not distribute the goods properly by okoliyas and okrugs, according to needs and demands. This resulted in surpluses in some rayons, while in another rayon the same goods were lacking. The network of supply centers was not organized properly and adequately, and there was a poor organization of trade on stands and of ambulatory trade at the grain-receiving warehouses and near the threshing machines at harvest time.

#### Labor

During the second quarter of 1951, in comparison with the second quarter of 1950, the number of workers in industry, transportation, and communications was increased 4.1 percent and the workers' wage fund 15.1 percent.

The worker's wage has been increased on an average 10.2 percent.

Productivity of labor in industry, transportation, and communications has increased 8.5 percent during the second quarter of 1951 in comparison with the second quarter of 1950.

#### Culture, Education, and Sanitation

During the first half of 1950, a total of 3,289 young specialists completed their studies in higher educational institutions. Of these, 474 persons are going into industry, 338 into agriculture, 668 into sanitation work, 751 into different branches of the national economy, and 104 into the educational field.

During the first half of 1951, a total of 172,699 persons graduated from various educational institutions, 5,457 persons have been graduated from technical schools, and 6,289 from trade schools. During the same quarter, 74,821 persons were taught to read and write, and 10,372 persons attended schools for adults.

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In May 1951, the Dimitrov Prizes for 1950 were awarded. The People's government gave the title "Dimitrov Prize Winner" to 131 scientists, engineers, agronomists, literary men, artists, inventors, innovators, and distinguished shock workers in industry and agriculture.

During the second quarter of 1951, 24 theaters, 4 opera houses, 1 operetta house, and 4 circuses have been in operation, and 47 new motion-picture houses have been opened.

The plan for newspaper circulation during the second quarter of 1951 has been fulfilled 105.5 percent; and the plan for the publication of new books, 128.7 percent.

The number of beds in hospitals and sanatoriums has increased 8.5 percent during the second quarter of 1951, in comparison with the same quarter of 1950.

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